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Bid to Steal Royal Stone Fails in U.K.

Westminster Abbey Searched; Man Held

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Police questioned a suspected Scottish nationalist who was arrested early this morning during an unsuccessful attempt to steal the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey.

The robbery attempt failed when an alarm connected to the 450-pound stone went off in Scotland Yard headquarters, two blocks away.

More than 100 policemen, some with dogs, converged on Westminster Abbey when the alarm went off shortly after midnight. They found the Stone of Scone on top of a small folding cart, which had collapsed under the weight.

A man was discovered nearby. Police sources said he was in his 30s, had lived in Scotland and could have connections with Scottish nationalists.

2 Others Held

Two other men, spotted in the parking lot behind the abbey, also were held for questioning.

Brought here from Scotland in 1296 as a token of Scottish submission to English rule, the stone has been an object of contention between Scots and Englishmen. It rests against the abbey's main altar and is used in the coronation ceremony for English monarchs.

The stone, a rough chunk of sandstone 2 feet by 18 inches, was not damaged in the raid, but an oak chair, built in 1380, was damaged slightly, police said. The stone rests under the oak Coronation Chair.

In the past, Scots have called for the return of the stone. According to legend, it grows



Coronation Chair with the Stone of Scone in place.

when a legitimate monarch sits on it.

In the last of several attempts to seize the stone, Scottish nationalists removed it on Christmas Day in 1950 and left it in Athol House, in Scotland, where it was discovered three months later.

The official Scottish Nationalist party issued a statement

condemning the attempted theft but clearly indicated where its sympathies lay.

Party deputy chairman Douglas Crawford said: "This act of vandalism is not condoned or perpetrated by us. Anyway, this was not an attempted theft, but an attempted removal. The stone belongs to Scotland."

Campaign Note in Address to Unions

Wilson Calls for Unity, Sacrifices by All

By Richard Eder

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson launched his campaign for the general election expected to be held next month with a plea for British unity to replace the divisions that have been unpropitious here during the last year.

Speaking this afternoon to the annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, a highly partisan forum, Mr. Wilson, 68, was sober and low-keyed. "It is not merely a matter of the left and right," he said, "but of the sacrifices we are prepared to make for the good of the country."

In addressing his trade union audience, whose debates during the last three days have been much more militant and who received Mr. Wilson's words enthusiastically but with modified enthusiasm, the Prime Minister said:

"I put before you on behalf of the Labour government this new bill for a united nation, a genuinely united nation based on the highest common factor of national unity.

"A unity and interdependence which requires sacrifices from us all, from the trade union movement and from individual citizens, from powerful industrial and multinational corporations and from no less powerful financial complexes, from vested interests of every kind who must acknowledge their accountability to the welfare of the community as a whole," he said.

Mr. Wilson did not disclose the date of the election, Saturday, but he is expected to call it in the near future. He said he would then go through the formal procedure of asking her to dissolve Parliament and set a date for elections. Only that point will the date be revealed. Labor party leaders say

Russians Give Advance Notice Of Space Shot

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (Reuters).

A space official said today that a Soviet manned mission was planned before the joint U.S.-Soviet space link-up next July.

It was the first time that observers could recall the Russians giving advance notice of a space mission, except for the joint project itself.

Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, head of astronaut training, told the Tass news agency before leaving for the U.S. space center in Houston that a few months before the joint flight "we intend to launch into space a manned Soyuz spaceship."

Gen. Shatalov also said the recent Soyuz-14 and Soyuz-15 missions did not carry out experiments related to the joint project.

defeated while others were held back in the certainty that they would face defeat.

Part of Labor's argument in the forthcoming campaign will be that it has not had a real chance to show what it can do to solve the country's problems. It will appeal for a firm parliamentary majority to give it support and power to carry out the difficult measures necessary for national recovery.

The second main part of the argument is that, in a time when everyone must make sacrifices, only the Labor party's commitment to social justice and social change can convince the labor unions to moderate their demands. This argument is likely to have some weight with the public in view of its recent memory of Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath trying and failing to restrain the coal miners by a policy of confrontation.

Yesterday's decision by the TUC to accept the Labor government's proposed "social contract"—which implicitly concedes wage restraint in return for social and economic changes—will also fortify Mr. Wilson's electoral argument.

At this early stage, public opinion polls give an edge to the Labor party. With the Liberals and smaller groups also in the race, however, the polls give no clear indication as to whether Labor could expect to win a firm parliamentary majority. Furthermore, the progress of the election campaign could change the positions considerably.

Doubts Goals Will Be Met on Time

Schmidt Assails 'Swollen' EEC Bureaucracy

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Sept. 5.—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today sharply attacked the "swollen" bureaucracy of the European Economic Community and expressed doubts that it could keep to its schedule for achieving economic union.

He described the European Commission as a "vastly inflated" bureaucratic apparatus.

In a television interview, he said that "everything which one understands as criticism of a bureaucracy certainly fits Brussels," referring to the headquarters of the Common Market.

In another interview, Mr. Schmidt said that French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing agreed with him that the work of the European Council of Ministers needed tightening up, but he held out little hope for the commission.

European Union Goal

"I am hardly optimistic because its bureaucratic apparatus is so great that the clean-up would take a long time," he said. On the European community's

announced goal of an economic and currency union by 1980, he said that the goal can be reached, but "I have my doubts" that it will happen by 1980.

Mr. Schmidt's comments on the state of the European community were notable in that for the first time a West German chancellor expressed such open pessimism both about the structure and the goals.

New SALT Talks Set in Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).

After a six-month recess, the United States and the Soviet Union will renew their talks on limitations of strategic nuclear weapons in two weeks, U.S. officials said today.

The exact day when the talks, known as SALT-2, will resume in Geneva will be announced tomorrow by the White House.

The first SALT-2 round was adjourned March 19 just before the July Moscow summit talks between former President Richard Nixon and Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

Clerides, Denktash To Confer In Nicosia

NICOSIA, Sept. 5 (UPI).

Despite continuing charges of atrocities by both sides on this divided island, a meeting between Greek Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash to discuss humanitarian problems will be held tomorrow, a United Nations spokesman said.

The meeting had been scheduled for last Monday, but Mr. Denktash called it off when Turkish Cypriot graves were found near the village of Maratha.

The government of President Clerides charged today that Turkish forces have executed at least 120 Greek Cypriots in Turkish-held areas of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots said there was a report of another massacre of Turkish Cypriots by Greek Cypriots.

A government statement did not list specific atrocities but said:

• Turkish coalition seen in danger of collapse. Page 2.

the slayings occurred in areas now under Turkish control.

"It emerges from document evidence gathered by the police that until the 17th of August at least 120 Greeks were murdered in cold blood by Turks, including children, women and men up to the age of 90," the government statement said.

The government also said Andreas Stylianou, a building contractor who escaped from a Turkish detention center, told police that the Turks machine-gunned about 30 Greek Cypriot soldiers who had been held near Palekthro, about seven miles east of Nicosia. Mr. Stylianou said the slayings occurred on Aug. 14, when Turkish forces launched their second offensive on the Mediterranean island.

A Turkish Cypriot spokesman said a report had been received of a massacre of more than 50 civilians in time, a village in a small Turkish enclave on the southwest edge of the island. The Turkish Cypriots were buried in a mass grave, the spokesman said.

149 Bodies

Turkish Cypriots said 149 bodies have been exhumed from two graves in an area about 12 miles north of Famagusta on the east coast—at Alos and Maratha. The UN confirmed that at least 94 bodies had been removed from the grave found on Sunday at Maratha but could not confirm the total of those found at Alos two weeks ago.

Turkish Cypriots claimed to have found another mass grave at Dohi, near Limassol.

Heavy firing broke out tonight along the "green line" dividing the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sectors of Nicosia, a UN spokesman said.

He said heavy firing went on for two hours at three places along the line. Most of it was in the area of the Famagusta Gate and the suburb of Omorphita.

He said that a truce went into effect. "A complete cease-fire has been established and is being observed by both sides," he said.

The UN spokesman said Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash, the Cypriot vice-president, would meet tomorrow afternoon at the Ledra Palace Hotel, which is situated on the "green line" dividing the two communities in the capital.

He said UN representatives would attend the meeting.

The UN also announced the release of 60 Greek Cypriot prisoners by the Turkish forces at Famagusta yesterday.



Sen. William Fulbright

Madrid Post Seen for Flanigan

Ford Said to Offer Fulbright Post of Ambassador to U.K.

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—President Ford has offered retiring Sen. William Fulbright the post of ambassador to Great Britain, informed sources disclosed today.

The President also has offered the post of ambassador to Spain to Peter Flanigan, who was assistant to former President Richard Nixon. It was understood that Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who was defeated in the Arkansas Democratic primary this spring in his bid for a sixth Senate term, was at first interested in the ambassadorship but later said he wanted to think it over.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported to be urging Sen. Fulbright to take the appointment.

Britain has accepted the nomination of the senator, who now is visiting China as the head of a seven-man congressional delegation, and key Senate Republicans also have indicated concurrence. Ambassadorial appointments must be approved by the Senate as well as agreed to by the host government.

Awaiting Agreement

Mr. Flanigan's nomination is in process, but the White House is still awaiting word of Spain's agreement. It was believed that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's recent serious illness, from which he has just returned to his post, may have delayed Madrid's formal acceptance.

If he is named ambassador to London, Sen. Fulbright, 69, would replace Walter Annenberg, a Philadelphia publisher and long-time Nixon supporter who was named by the former President to the Court of St. James's in 1969.

Sen. Fulbright's Senate term ends Jan. 3. If he is appointed to the diplomatic post before then he would have to resign from the Senate.

A former Rhodes scholar at Oxford and University of Arkansas president, Sen. Fulbright originated the Fulbright scholarships which enabled American students to study abroad. Although he has won great respect among his colleagues and among diplomats, he has had a stormy career as Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

After initially supporting the late President Lyndon Johnson's foreign policies, Sen. Fulbright broke with Mr. Johnson in September, 1965, over U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic.

And, although he originally had approved the U.S. role in Vietnam, by mid-1968 Sen. Fulbright had become chief spokesman for the anti-war forces and used his committee as a platform to oppose continued American involvement in Indochina.

President Ford's appointment of a Democrat to the choice

Finance Leaders Of 'Big 5' Plan Weekend Parley

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Finance ministers and central bankers from the United States, Japan and three leading Common Market countries will meet this weekend to discuss the international monetary situation.

The meeting, to be held "in the Paris region," was called at the initiative of the French, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade told newsmen as he left the Elysee Palace after a 30-minute interview with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. In Washington, Treasury Secretary William Simon told The New York Times that the group would discuss "a broad menu of economic subjects," including inflation, potential problems of banks in the Eurocurrency markets and the problems of recycling the vast flows of funds pouring into the oil-producing countries.

In London, officials said that Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey planned to emphasize the dangers of a world recession and the need for coordinated international action to meet it.

A spokesman for West Germany's Finance Minister Hans Epp said that no concrete decisions were expected from the two-day session. He added that the international monetary and economic situation would be discussed "in the broadest sense."

French officials said that, while both technical monetary subjects and general international economic questions would be discussed, the meeting was not connected with the particular situation of any one nation's economy.

Mr. Simon emphasized that the meeting was arranged more than six weeks ago and is "one of a continuing series." He noted that officials of the five nations have met on at least four previous occasions in the last 18 months without any initial publicity.

The official French communiqué said the meeting had been planned "for many weeks with the aim of allowing a confrontation of points of view before the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund" in Washington at the end of this month.

The "Big Five" have held such get-togethers before the 1972 and 1973 annual IMF conferences, which were overshadowed by the debate on reforming the international monetary system.

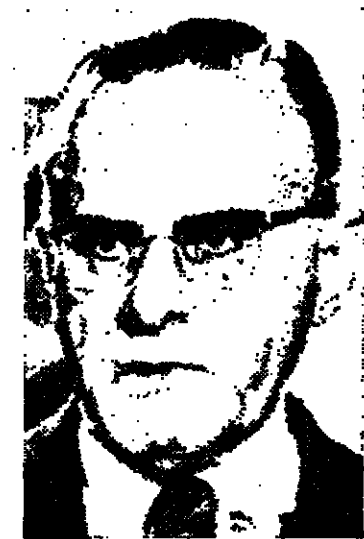
At that meeting and since then, there has been slim progress on resolving the fundamental issues. However, in the wake of the quadrupling of oil prices that occurred after that meeting, governments have become far more preoccupied with resolving their domestic economic problems.

Inflation heads this list, followed by the rapidly deteriorating trade and international payments positions of most countries due to the increased cost of oil. The domestic financial markets of every major industrialized country are currently in disarray, with no end in sight for plunging stock prices and a virtual halt to the floating of the long-term bond issues by which industry finances itself.

In addition, the large losses reported by commercial banks in the United States, West Germany, Britain and Switzerland have fanned fears about the stability of the banking industry.

All of this is happening as the major industrialized countries simultaneously experience either economic stagnation or gains far below what have been considered normal. The most worrisome element is that the economic slowdown is synchronized—for the first time since the end of World War II all major countries are more or less in the same phase of a business downturn.

The immediate problems—which no doubt will be high on the weekend agenda—include better coordination on economic policy and especially a resolution of the divergent official opinions about how soon government policy should be redirected from fighting inflation to boosting economic activity; how the oil states' surpluses, currently directed mostly to the New York and London markets, can be regulated to other nations.



Earl Butz

Butz Warns On Limits to U.S. Food Aid

Cites Drops in Crops At Experts' Meeting

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, who will lead the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming United Nations world food conference in Rome, said yesterday that disappointing crops had limited the U.S. capacity to promise more food to needy nations.

"If we go in with a bag full of goodies we are going to come out in bad shape," he said. "Our ability to deliver is limited this year."

Mr. Butz spoke at a conference at the State Department of representatives of about 400 non-governmental organizations interested in food problems who had hoped to learn the position the United States would take at the worldwide session scheduled for Nov. 5-16.

Some expressed disappointment at Mr. Butz's response to John Hannah, former administrator of the Agency for International Development and now deputy secretary-general of the world conference, who had called on the United States for strong leadership.

Critics Applauded

A critic speaking from the floor was applauded after describing the stance taken by Mr. Butz, which he defended as merely "pragmatic."

Mr. Butz said that the government's position had not yet been fully developed. But he said: "It's academic to talk about accumulation of stocks this year. It's academic to talk about doubling our aid commitment."

He said that he would continue to insist that any grain reserves in the United States should be held by private interests rather than the government, and that other countries should bear a larger share of the burden of aid in food than in the past.

His principal emphasis was on profit incentives for farmers to increase production and on spreading technology and increasing scientific research.

Trudeau Plans Visits

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (UPI).

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will make official visits to France and Belgium next month, his office said today.

Prices Soar On Wall Street, Dow Up 22.76

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI).

Prices rallied sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today following a move by the Federal Reserve Board that investors interpreted as likely to bring interest rates down.

The surge of enthusiasm pushed the Dow Jones industrial index ahead by 22.76 points. Story Page 9.

Ford, Echeverria Talk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).

President Ford probably will meet Mexican President Luis Echeverria in October on the U.S.-Mexican border, it was announced today.

22 Singers, Recording Aides Cited In Italian Song Contest Scandal

TURIN, Sept. 5 (Reuters).

Ten of Italy's leading pop singers have been warned that they are under investigation in connection with a giant lottery scandal, justice officials said today.

The scandal, involving a popular television program starring pop singers for whom viewers cast ballots picking their

favorite, came to light when authorities discovered that one-third of the ballots received were fakes, the officials said.

It was estimated that six million false lottery entries had been made during the 1971-72 edition of the program "Canzonissima," of a total of 17 million entries.

Turin's deputy public prosecutor, Rocco Sciaraffa, has sent "judicial communications" to 22 persons—10 singers and 12 representatives of record companies—informing them of his inquiries and suggesting they retain counsel.

The annual Canzonissima lottery—in which millions of lire are won by viewers whose choice is voted top—also brings

in valuable recording and concert contracts for the most popular singers.

The singers who have been named were named in press reports as Iva Zanicchi, Bano, Patty Pravo, Gino Paoli, Gigliola Cinquetti, Mino Rea, Johnny Dorelli, Rocco Sciaraffa, Mirna Dori Michela.

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Amid Inflation Squeeze

Consumers vs. Shopkeepers: Battle Lines Drawn in France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI).—"To satisfy our clientele, sugar sales are being limited to one kilo a customer."

The government's sweet-talk over holding down the rate of inflation ended abruptly this week when that sign appeared in French shops. Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade quickly assailed sugar-beet producers as "laminers mongers," and threatened to send them to jail. He said there was no sugar shortage.

The sugar-beet producers retaliated by suggesting that farm prices were so low that it was the EEC commissioners, particularly Agriculture Commissioner Pierre Lardinois, who should be jailed. Inflation is doing strange things to people in France. While retail prices climb, farmers dump their produce in the streets. While the government claims it is fighting inflation, the opposition accuses

it of encouraging inflation. There is even talk now of repealing the so-called Royer Law, passed unanimously last December by the National Assembly to save a French tradition—the *petits commerçants*, or small shopkeepers.

All the sugar-beet producers were trying to do, it seems, was boost farm prices a little by creating a sugar panic in France. They contend that, with the world sugar price soaring, the EEC's price should be higher.

Consumers' Champion

The French consumers have found a champion in Edouard Leclerc, who has come to their defense just as in the past the *petits commerçants* found champions in Pierre Fournier, Gérard Nicoud and Jean Royer, the former minister of trades and crafts and formulator of the Royer Law.

Mr. Leclerc, a mass distributor who claims he accounts for 1 percent of the French retail food market with his chain of Leclerc supermarkets, launched a new campaign this week, calling for retailers to put two price tags on their products—the price they paid and the price the customer is to pay. Mr. Leclerc says that typical French distribution methods are archaic.

"Trade," he told the *Nouvel Observateur* this week, "is buying cheap and selling expensive. Distribution is buying cheap and selling cheap."

Two weeks ago, Mr. Leclerc's defenders, who assert that Leclerc prices are an average of 14 percent under national retail prices, fought a pitched battle in Rochefort against an association of *petits commerçants* led by Mr. Nicoud, their principal spokesman. Four persons were injured, including Mr. Nicoud, who was hit in the face by a brick.

This clash between tradition and inflation has been difficult for a government pledged to bring the present 15 per cent inflation rate to under 10 per cent by the year's end. Although the government's secret sympathy spokesman, Mr. Leclerc, the Royer Law which opposition leader François Mitterrand this week called "backward" limits the expansion of retail outlets such as Leclerc's.

Permits Refused
Last month, just before the Rochefort violence, the government had turned down construction permits for four new Leclerc centers in the provinces on the grounds that they would be ruinous for the *petits commerçants*.

Mr. Leclerc claims, however, that only his type of mass distribution can end the kind of anomaly that causes retail food prices to mount while wholesale and farm prices fall.

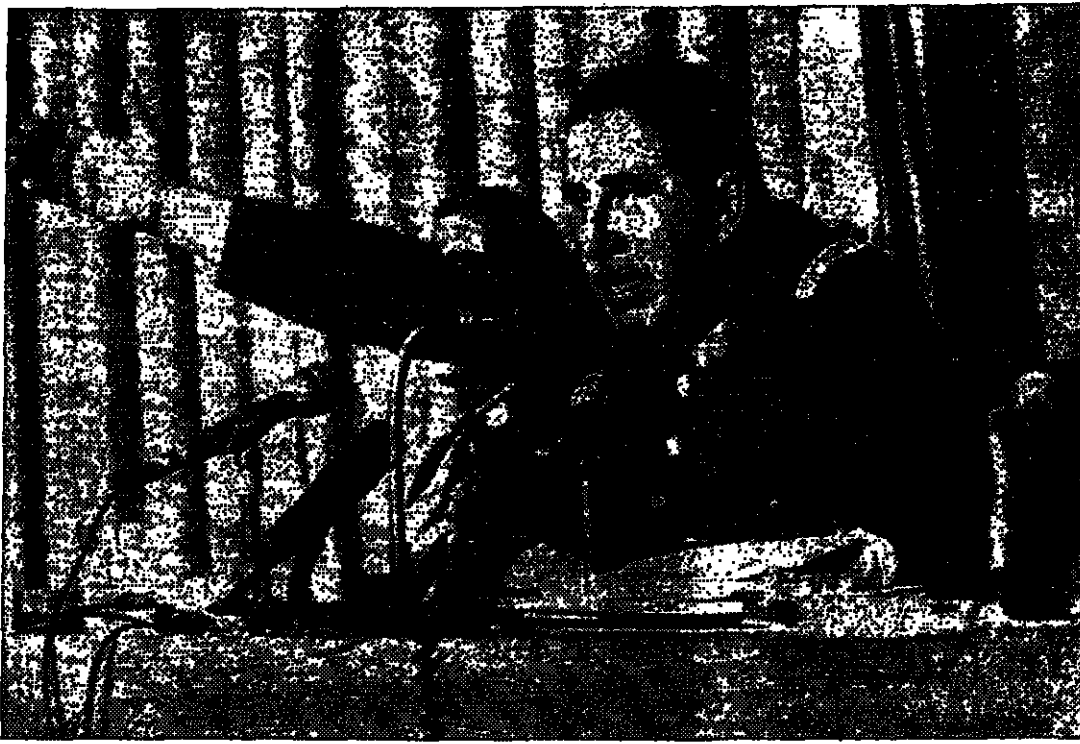
"Giscard wants to be a reformer," he said this week of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "Well, we're going to force him to really be one."

To do so, Mr. Leclerc is backing one of the strongest lobbies in France, one strong enough to have the Royer Law passed last year without a voice of dissent in the National Assembly. "It caught us when we weren't looking," said Mr. Mitterrand, one of the deputies who voted for it.

Supermarkets in France, according to the National Consumers Institute, account for no more than 10 per cent of total retailing. Under the Royer Law, 108 out of 212 permits for new markets have so far been refused.

Recognizing the paradox, Vincent Auzanier, the new Minister of Trades and Crafts, admitted in a statement last month that some thing would have to be done. While complimenting French tradesmen and craftsmen for being "good technicians and good professionals," he said they were going to have to learn "new business methods" to survive.

"They must understand," he said, "that the best drivers are the ones that understand the car."



Gen. Augusto Pinochet speaking in Santiago, Chile, yesterday.

Pinochet Bars Early Return to Civilian Rule in Chile

SANTIAGO, Sept. 5 (AP).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, chief of the military junta which overthrew President Salvador Allende almost a year ago, today ruled out any return soon to a civilian regime in Chile.

"When we accomplish our

objectives," Gen. Pinochet declared at a news conference, "we will call clean elections and will turn over power to whomever wins the majority."

"But, in the meantime, these objectives have to be accomplished and they have no time limit."

I said this the first day and I say it now."

Gen. Pinochet said that he felt Italy "is suffering from the same problems we used to have under Allende."

"I say this without a critical attitude," he declared.

As Party Quarrel Erupts

Turkish Coalition Seen Close to Collapse

ANKARA, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—The Turkish government today appeared to be in danger of collapse as a dispute erupted in public between Premier Bulent Ecevit and his coalition partners.

Deputy Premier Necmettin Erbakan, head of the small Na-

tional Salvation party, accused Mr. Ecevit of making statements that harmed Turkey at a time when unity was essential because of the Cyprus crisis.

Mr. Erbakan told a press conference it was normal for coalitions to face difficulties, but Mr.

Ecevit should not have aired his fears about the government publicly.

The Premier told newsmen Tuesday it was becoming increasingly difficult to reconcile the differences between his own Social Democratic Republican People's party and the Islamic traditionalist NSP.

Deeply Split

The coalition, formed eight months ago, has been deeply split since May, when half the NSP members of parliament voted with the opposition to defeat Mr. Ecevit's proposals to free jailed leftists.

Mr. Erbakan said his party wanted to continue in coalition with Mr. Ecevit's party and described the partnership as successful.

But his remarks reinforced growing speculation that the two parties might be heading for a break.

Political commentators said Mr. Ecevit—whose handling of the Cyprus crisis has won him great popularity and authority—might be hoping to drop the NSP and form a more effective government with another party.

The rightist Democratic party has been most frequently named as a likely partner, despite differences on economic policy.

With only 188 seats in the 450-member National Assembly, Mr. Ecevit's party has no hope of governing without support from a smaller party.

At his press conference, Mr. Erbakan said Mr. Ecevit should not have depicted the government as irresolute and weak. "Because of this our country is being harmed politically, socially and especially economically," he added. He said the dispute was just a passing incident.

Quake Jolts Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Two light earth tremors shook this Adriatic coastal town early today but no damage was reported.

IRA Ends Ban On Power for Ulster Town

Drops Plan to Shoot Maintenance Crews

BELFAST, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Lights were turned on in the border town of Newry for the first time in three weeks today after the Irish Republican Army called off a power blackout they entered with guns.

Local officials said that by midday the electricity supply to the community of 12,000 persons 35 miles south of here was 60 per cent of normal.

They said that they would require another day to determine how long it would be before full power was restored.

For nearly three weeks, Newry had only 10 per cent of its usual electricity supply because the IRA threatened to shoot maintenance men working on power installations.

To Protect Patrols

The IRA objected to British Army control of Newry's street lights, which officers often switched off to protect night patrols.

Four days of intensive talks between community leaders and British government officials resulted in the announcement last night that the army was returning control of lighting to the Northern Ireland Electricity Board. Later, the IRA said that it was dropping its threat.

Enoch Powell, the rightist British politician who has been chosen to run for Parliament as member of the Protestant Ulster Unionist Party, scheduled a tour of the South Down constituency he hopes to represent. But he called off a visit to Newry on army orders.

The army said that it was too much of a security risk for him to enter the town, which is an IRA stronghold.

Mr. Powell served as a minister in the British government in the mid-1960s but split with the Conservative party leadership in 1968 over his racial policies. He did not run for re-election to Parliament earlier this year and advised his supporters to vote for the Labor party.

The Hague Denies Opposing Haig As NATO Chief

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Dutch government today denied reports that it would oppose the nomination of Gen. Alexander Haig to be supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Gen. Haig is now the White House chief of staff. The New York Times said yesterday that President Ford was expected to appoint him to succeed Gen. Andrew Goodpaster in the NATO post.

A Dutch Foreign Ministry spokesman said reports that Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep had asked the Dutch ambassador in Brussels to sound out opinion at NATO headquarters on Gen. Haig's nomination were exaggerated.

"Consultations are a matter of course whenever such a nomination takes place," the spokesman said.

The Amsterdam newspaper *De Telegraaf* said several European governments have said they were not eager for NATO's commander to be a man who was so close to the Watergate scandals.

Soares Confers With Frelimo

Final Mozambique Talks Start in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Frelimo leader Samora Machel met Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares here today to put the finishing touches to an independence settlement ending 10 years of guerrilla war in Mozambique.

Mr. Soares, who arrived here earlier today, indicated that he hoped to sign an agreement with Mr. Machel by Saturday. The two men met at State House, official residence of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who formally opened the talks.

An earlier two-month round of talks was held here in June. Since then, there have been intensive behind-the-scenes negotiations.

Portuguese officials have said that Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) will head a provisional government before the end of this month and achieve independence next year—June or July are thought to be the most likely months.

A probable date for installing the provisional government is Sept. 25, 10th anniversary of Frelimo's armed struggle for independence.

Portuguese officials have also forecast that Mr. Machel will not head the provisional government, although they understood that he would become president when Mozambique became independent.

Elections will be held after independence, according to the Portuguese.

Frelimo is expected to hold most of the portfolios in the provisional government, including the Foreign Ministry, while defense and some others will go to Portuguese officials.

Mr. Soares at an airport press conference here indicated that Portuguese troops would remain

in Mozambique, at least during the transitional period.

He also made it clear that his government would not allow Mozambique to be used for guerrilla attacks on Rhodesia during this phase.

After independence, the problem would be Frelimo's, he added. The agreement, which will end 400 years of Portuguese rule, is expected to include a formal cease-fire and provisions for a multilateral state, making citizenship available to white settlers, sources said.

During the pre-independence period, Mr. Machel is expected to devote his organizational skills to preparing Frelimo for elections.

At his press conference, Mr. Soares said:

"I am sure it will be the last time we come here for talks with Frelimo because we have the wish to arrive at the final agreement."

Within two months, workers will begin to lay the foundation for the urban center, Katembo. The center is scheduled for completion by the end of next year.

Planned for more than a year, the construction of Katembo is starting while Syria is demanding complete Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, under threat of refusing to renew the mandate for the UN forces that keep both armies apart on the cease-fire line.

The mandate expires Nov. 30. Israeli forces captured a large part of the Golan Heights in the 1967 Mideast war, and after initial setbacks in last October's war, expanded the salient they controlled. Under the disengagement accord reached with Syria in May, Israel withdrew from a section of the heights and a UN buffer zone was created.

Etruscan Find

CERVETERI, Italy, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Archaeologists announced yesterday they had discovered two rich Etruscan tombs in this hilly region north of Rome.



NEW GOP LEADER—Mary Louise Smith, nominee President Ford to head the Republican party, at Washington press conference with ex-party head George H. W. Bush.

Mrs. Smith, New GOP Chief Called an Effective Organizer

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Women made a major jump in Republican politics with President Ford's selection of Mary Louise Smith of Iowa as the first woman to be Republican national chairman.

Mrs. Smith, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee for the last six months and a founder of the Women's Political Caucus in Iowa, has been a specialist in grass-roots organization with emphasis on greater political participation by women at the decision-making level.

In a press conference with the Republican national chairman, George Bush, who has been nominated as the U.S. representative in China, Mrs. Smith said she intends to practice "down-to-earth nuts-and-bolts politics."

Regular Party Apparatus

As part of that mission, she said, she will work to implement President Ford's stated desire that the 1976 Republican presidential campaign be conducted through the regular national party apparatus, rather than by a separate campaign arm such as the 1972 Nixon Re-Election Committee whose agents got caught breaking into the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex.

Mr. Bush, who recommended Mrs. Smith, said that the President "from the inception was very receptive" to the idea of selecting a woman.

At the White House, Press Secretary J. F. Whitely said that in proposing Mrs. Smith "the President wants to build the strength of the party nationwide" and that the task should be "entrusted to the party" as represented by the National Committee. The full committee will meet here Sept. 16 to ratify the President's selection of Mrs. Smith and that of Richard Oenshain, GOP state chairman in Virginia, as co-chairman.

The new chairman has been little known outside Republican political circles. But she is regarded inside as an effective organizer. She has been national committeewoman from Iowa for 10 years and was Iowa vice-chairman for the 1964 Barry Goldwater presidential campaign, although she was not part of the Goldwater state that year. In 1968, she supported Richard Nixon.

The Amsterdam newspaper *De Telegraaf* said several European governments have said they were not eager for NATO's commander to be a man who was so close to the Watergate scandals.

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FBI Reports Rise In Serious Crime Of 6% in 1973

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The FBI said today that serious crime in the United States increased by an average of 6 per cent last year, reversing a 1973 decline that had created hopes of success in stopping a 17-year upward trend.

Although the decline continued through the first half of last year, the crime rate increased slightly in the third quarter, and then rose by 16 per cent in the last quarter of the year.

The FBI statistics also showed the sharp rise in the crime rate continuing this year. The rate rose by 15 per cent in the first quarter, a bureau spokesman said, and may still be rising in the second quarter, for which statistics are incomplete.

The statistics were presented in the FBI annual Uniform Crime Report, a compilation of seven types of crimes—murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft—reported to the bureau by local and state law enforcement agencies.

Rape increased by 10 per cent, the sharpest rise in seven categories. The murder increase, 2 per cent, was in robbery.

Air Crash Victims Found

LA PAZ, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A patrol has found the bodies of seven American airmen, killed when their C-141 transport crashed in the Andes Aug. 18, Bolivia announced today.

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Asks for 'Unvarnished Truth'

Economists Agree on Easing Tight Money Policy in U.S.

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—A group of widely respected economists approached the Federal Reserve Board today in concluding that the time had come for the board to ease its tight monetary policy on money, credit, interest rates and indirectly the market.

Planning for Trial Cover-Up

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—District Judge John Sirica today ordered separate tables for the six defendants at the gate cover-up trial so that they could keep their distance from each other.

Judge Sirica decreed the unusual arrangement for each defendant to sit at a table with a judge, in an apparent effort to prevent the trial from becoming a circus. He also ordered the judge to keep the trial from becoming a circus by keeping the trial from becoming a circus.

The judge said the proceedings would be a "trial of the century" and that the defendants would be "put on trial for the crimes they committed." He also ordered the judge to keep the trial from becoming a circus.

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The President did not hear all the presentations of the 28 non-government economists present, but he attended the meeting at the beginning and end, for a total of more than two hours. He was told four things above all, with not much dissent:

• The economy does not face a big depression.

• It is likely to remain painfully sluggish, with little growth and a rise in unemployment, for the rest of this year and in 1975, with only a moderate "rayoff" for this sluggishness in the form of less rapid inflation.

• Even though inflation will continue, the Federal Reserve should now make a moderate—not major—shift in the policy to permit a little more growth in money and credit and lower interest rates.

• Many things are needed to defeat inflation besides restraint on government spending and tight money, although they are important.

The scene today was without precedent. The economists, a half-dozen senior members of Congress, several high officials of the administration, and the President gathered around an extraordinarily long oblong table in the East Room of the White House. Most of the speeches were kept fairly brief, although often not within the three-minute guideline.

Mr. Ford presided when he was present, and the whole seven-hour working day was televised.

The atmosphere was unusual in several ways. For example, three of the five economists called on by Mr. Ford at the end of the day were women.

The President's opening remarks, Mr. Ford said, were "unvarnished truth about inflation." They are sick and tired of having politics played with their pocketbooks," he said.

He added that, "Before this conference ends, I would like to see and to have set before the American people a consistent and promising package of the most promising answers that you can find."

The three dissenters from the view that the Federal Reserve should start easing a little were a heterogeneous group—a black, a near-Sovietist and an extreme conservative: Andrew Brimmer, John Kenneth Galbraith and Milton Friedman.

Mr. Brimmer was not right, saying "a modest taking the edge off restraint would be helpful."

Considerable attention was focused on the positions on this issue of such well-known conservatives as George Shultz, former secretary of the Treasury; Paul McCracken, former chairman of President Richard Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors; and Carl Madden, chief economist of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

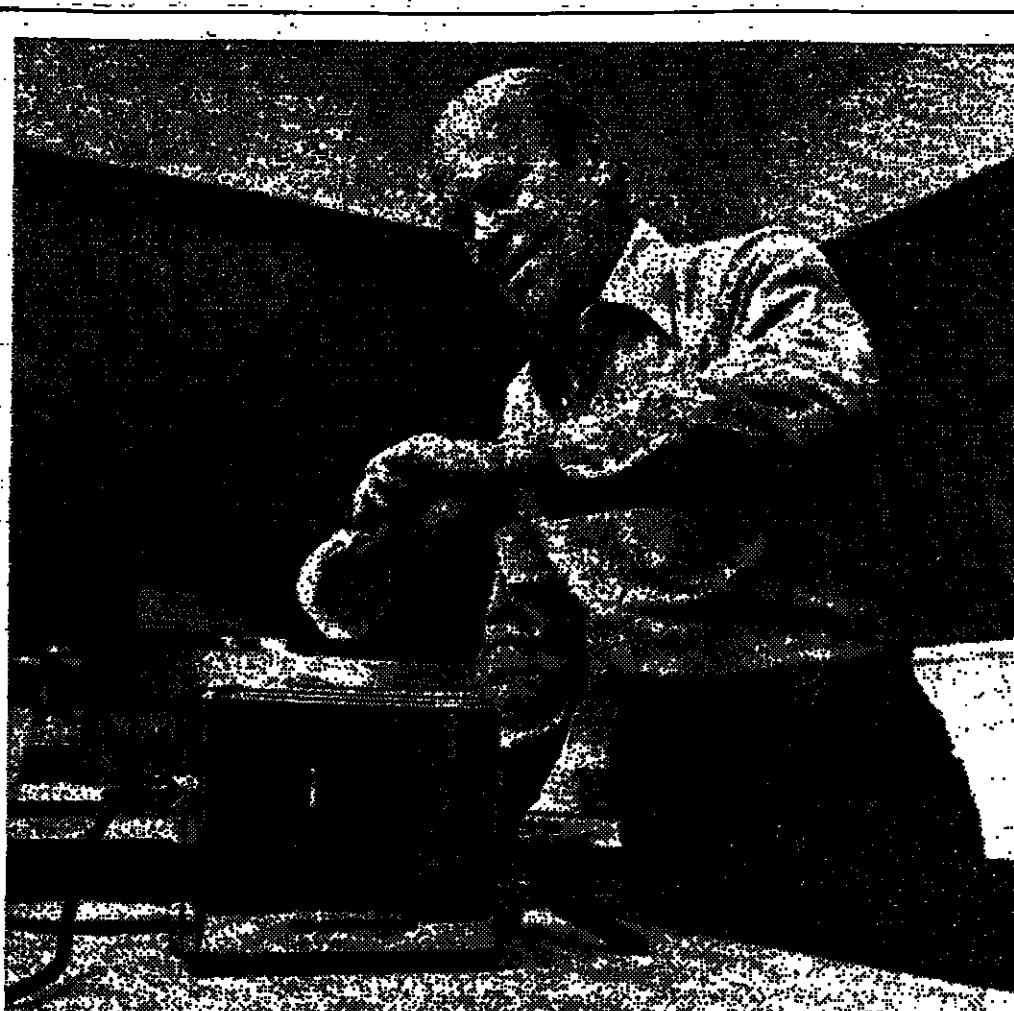
Mr. Shultz's words were representative: "We are approaching it, if not at the point where we should be easing." He added that "if we wait too long" the Federal Reserve would have to ease its policy—permitting rapid growth of money and credit—much more drastically later.

The area of greatest disagreement today was that of government efforts to influence private wage and price decisions. A few economists—Mr. Galbraith and Robert Nathan—urged a return to mandatory controls. At the other end, Mr. Shultz and Jackson Grayson Jr., were upset that Mr. Ford had even established a new legally powerless Council of Wage and Price Stability, on the grounds that this might lead business and labor to fear a return to controls. Other views covered a wide spectrum in between.

On the other hand, there was almost total agreement in an area long a favorite of government: a host of government laws and regulations that have the effect of holding up prices, limiting competition, creating monopolies and the like.

But while nearly everyone favored reform in this area, most recognized that it would be politically difficult. Hendrick Houderkerk said he had compiled a list of 48 items for reform and suggested that they, or many of them, be represented as "a single package" to enhance the chances of congressional approval.

Message From Capitol.



STARTING THE DAY OFF RIGHT—President Ford making his own breakfast this week in small kitchen in living quarters of White House, as he did before becoming President. The menu: orange juice, cantaloupe followed by muffin and coffee.

In Wake of Budget Cuts

Pentagon Reviews Saigon Aid List

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—The Pentagon will probably halt delivery of new F-4E jet fighters to South Vietnam soon in the wake of sharp congressional cuts in the administration's proposed military aid program to Saigon.

Congress, in recent weeks, has slashed the original \$1.45 billion White House aid request for Saigon to \$700 million.

As a result, Pentagon officials have undertaken an "intensified review" of Saigon's military priorities and concluded that the new jets are far from the top of South Vietnam's immediate military needs.

Salmon already has its hands full just trying to maintain its large existing fleet of planes, and senior officials say the remaining funds must be used primarily for artillery ammunition, fuel and spare parts.

aside from the anticipated cutback in F-4E deliveries, the Pentagon is also reviewing all the items charged against South Vietnam in reaching the total military aid approved each year by Congress.

The intent is to take a second look at some of these items to determine if the Saigon aid budget should bear the cost or if other parts of the U.S. budget should more properly be charged.

Sensitive Review

A review of such charges is extremely sensitive, since it could suggest to some in Congress that the Pentagon, thwarted by cutback votes on Capitol Hill, is seeking to get around the reductions in part by rearranging the bookkeeping.

Defense Department officials stress, however, that any recommendations for reexamination that may be forthcoming would be fully discussed with congressional committees.

The F-4E has been at the center of a controversy since the Paris cease-fire agreement of January, 1973. Critics of U.S. policy have argued that the plane is a far more capable craft than the F-4A, which it is intended to replace, and thus violates the one-for-one replacement provisions of the agreement.

The American Embassy in Saigon, especially the former senior U.S. military attaché there, Maj. Gen. John Murray, has been sharply critical of the congressional cuts. "There have been predictions of grave consequences for Saigon's forces and heavy increases in casualties," he said.

Gen. Murray, who retired Sept. 1, said in an interview Tuesday that he thinks the aid program is getting the kind of review needed to insure proper priorities. He feels his public statements on what he views as highly dangerous aid cuts have at least helped to "stir a lot of people up and make them aware that these guys [the South Vietnamese] are in trouble."

Defense officials acknowledge that Gen. Murray's final report to the Pentagon—which includes recommendations to cut the F-4E, review costs charged to Saigon and substitute training ammunition for live ammunition for the 98,000 men in training—has proved to be an important factor in the review.

Senator Makes Assets Pledge To Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller has been assured by the Senate Rules Committee that his statement of net worth will be kept confidential if he wishes, the panel's chairman, Howard Cannon, said.

But Sen. Cannon, D-Nev., added yesterday that the panel will have to question the former New York governor about some of his holdings at public hearings on his nomination.

Sen. Cannon said that he would call his committee into session Wednesday to establish ground rules for dealing with Mr. Rockefeller's financial holdings. The main question to be decided is whether to require the nominee to sell his stocks, place them in a blind trust or simply disclose some of them, the chairman said.

At the committee's request, Mr. Rockefeller has submitted a statement of his net worth and a list of assets and liabilities, as well as his tax returns for the last seven years.

"They will not be made public unless he agrees," Sen. Cannon said.

Bowling for Moscow

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP).—The Brunswick Corp. said today it will build Russia's first tenpin bowling center in Moscow.

Nixon, Ford Officials Dueling Over Ouster of a Black Aide

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—The Ford administration has narrowly avoided a crisis with the black leadership on Capitol Hill by blocking at the last minute an effort to force the resignation of Barbara Watson, the State Department's highest-ranking black official.

All the details have not become known, but State Department officials, Capitol Hill aides and black leaders agreed that for the last week, unknown to President Ford and his top associates, certain Nixon holdovers and State Department officials were trying to have Miss Watson removed from office.

With Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's reported acquiescence, the State Department's press office was instructed to announce Miss Watson's "resignation" last Friday and again Tuesday. But Ford aides stopped the action.

On March 22, 1973, President Nixon announced that he intended to nominate Leonard Walentynowicz, a Buffalo lawyer, to replace Miss Watson, who had been appointed by President Johnson in 1968.

Delayed by Javits

But Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., who had not been informed of the pending action affecting the two New Yorkers, put a "hold" on Mr. Walentynowicz's nomination before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The attempted ouster of Miss Watson in 1973, on the basis of a pro forma resignation submitted at the start of the second Nixon administration, also angered black leaders.

Clarence Mitchell Jr., head of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Miss Watson's case had become a major issue among the black leadership here.

Mr. Mitchell added that when President Ford met with the Congressional Black Caucus Aug. 21, he was told of its concern that the top black officer in the nation's Foreign Service not be dismissed.

Notice Is Given

The caucus had become concerned because on Aug. 1, in Mr. Nixon's last week in office, Miss Watson was informed that she would be ousted Aug. 16.

On Aug. 18, however, she was told that, because of the new President, the issue was being held in abeyance. Along with other presidential appointees, she had submitted a pro forma resignation to Mr. Ford. Last Thursday, she was told that her last day in office would be Aug. 31.

Lawrence Eagleburger, Mr. Kissinger's executive assistant, who serves as liaison with the White House on personnel matters, told the press office to announce Miss Watson's "resignation" last Friday. But, because of pressure

from her supporters, Miss Watson was granted 30 more days in office and no announcement was made.

Tuesday, Mr. Eagleburger, acting on White House instructions, told the press office to announce that Miss Watson would resign Sept. 30. But Mr. Mitchell, who says he learned of the pending action, called John King, a department spokesman, and advised him that such an announcement did not have Mr. Ford's approval.

Kissinger Reportedly Satisfied By Progress in U.S.-China Ties

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—The naming yesterday of George Bush to fill the top American diplomatic job in Peking occurs at a time when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is reported to be satisfied with the development of U.S.-China relations.

Certain Chinese leaders have expressed displeasure with the pace of change in U.S. policy on the legal status of Taiwan. It is maintained, however, that Mr. Kissinger has received no indication of such views in private communications.

It was acknowledged that Chinese representatives in Washington recently protested the appointment of Leonard Under, a widely known career diplomat, to be the U.S. ambassador to Taipei, and the decision to allow the Taipei government to open new consulates in the United States.

The Chinese were said to regard these moves as a sign of strengthening Taiwan relations and as contrary to the Shanghai communiqué of 1972, which was issued at the end of President Nixon's visit to China.

"Snafus Claimed"

Mr. Kissinger explained to the Chinese representatives that these were "bureaucratic snafus" that he had not had much to do with. He said the appointments and that he was not informed about the new Taiwan consulates.

Top State Department officials recognize that, at some point, Peking will want some definition of the legal status of Taiwan, but that the Taiwan issue does not have to be dealt with right away.

The Shanghai communiqué, drafted under the supervision of Mr. Kissinger and Premier Chou En-lai, states that the United States acknowledges that both Taipei and Peking are part of China. It does not say that Washington accepts Taiwan as part of China.

Root of Problem

This is the root of Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic problem—how can the United States recognize Taiwan as part of China and still maintain a separate defense treaty with Taipei.

Whether Mr. Kissinger has worked out a personal solution to this problem or what understandings he may have reached with Chinese leaders could not be learned.

The factors governing official American thinking on U.S.-China relations are principally the condition of Washington-Moscow relations and internal Chinese politics.

Mr. Kissinger's approach is reported to be determined in large part by how much pressure he wants to apply on Moscow. He is said to feel that Washington's potential for drawing closer to Peking—and the Russians' wariness of this—will make Moscow more conciliatory on some Soviet-American issues, such as negotiations on nuclear arms.

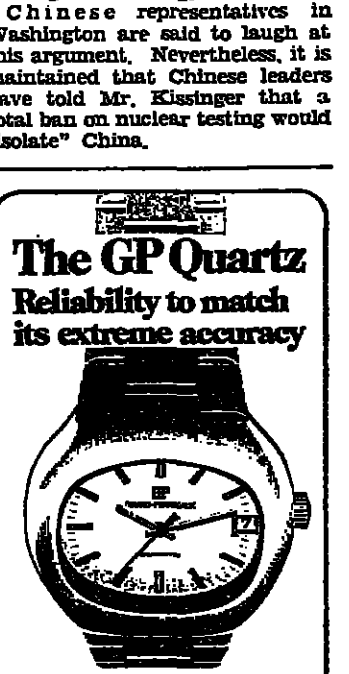
Mr. Kissinger is said to have used such reasoning to block a Soviet proposal for a complete



Barbara Watson

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Dated this 2nd day of September, 1974.

R. C. Kemp,
D. Cross,
Joint Liquidators.

ARIS THEATER

Stretching a Good Joke

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
ARIS, Sept. 5 (IHT).—The comedy is known in all the emotional virus that attacks men on the verge of middle age.

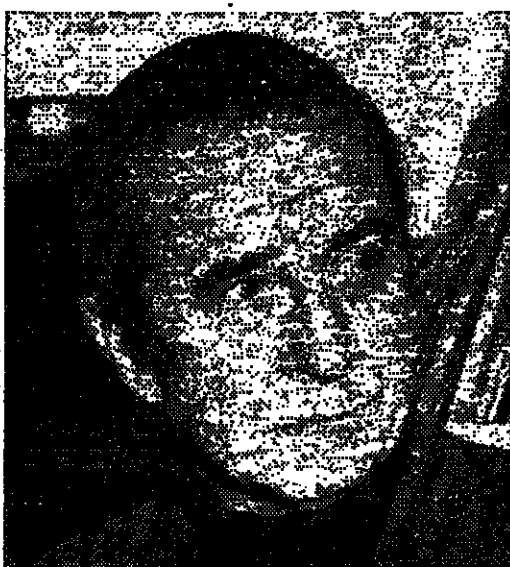
André Roussin has dramatized masculine ailments in "Amour Fou," in which Simone Bre and Jean Desailly are playing at the Théâtre Hébertot. Illustrate its virulence he has entered a bizarre case, but one entirely out of the realm of stability.

A man in his late forties bursts in, having drawn an audience with the comely daughter

of the house. She expects a proposal—honorable or maybe dishonorable—as she listens to the stranger's excited description of the passion that is driving him wild. But she is mistaken. He has come to enlist her as an ally in his campaign to win her happily married mother. The girl tries to discourage him, but he will not accept defeat easily.

He proceeds to deluge the wife with bouquets of red roses and notes and calls to formally ask her husband for her hand—after which he is officially banished from the home. But he returns secretly to woo the bewildered wife once more. She, jolted out of her humdrum existence, begins to weaken. At the last moment she hesitates and goes back to

André Roussin, whose "Amour Fou" is playing in Paris.



her prosaic family duties with vague regret. The idea is amusing, but its elasticity is limited and, in

stretching it to cover four full acts, the strain becomes transparent. To camouflage such overexposure of a good joke, Roussin alters the script's mood. Now it verges on sentimental comedy and now it is outright farce. The direction, too, is uneven. The first acts are marred by a lack of tempo, though the second half has a brisk, sprightly pace.

Jean Desailly, bearded for the occasion so that he bears a disconcerting resemblance to the photos of Solzhenitsyn, is the exalted lover, a defiant youngster surviving as an older man. It is a rewarding role and Desailly gets it resourcefully, transforming the drawing-room maniac into a Don Quixote intent on romantic conquest. Simone Valère has a delightful delicacy as the scatterbrained object of his imagination and Caroline Silhol is ornamental as the skeptical daughter, while the others suffice.

With the death of Marcel Achard, the French theater has lost a valuable dramatist and Americans a charming friend.

Achard, though never Americanized either personally or in his work, had boundless interest in things American. He knew the American stage and its prominent figures better than any of his countrymen. American plays found their way immediately to his library, sent in hopes of his helping hand. He adapted two of them: Mary Chase's "Harvey" and Maxwell Anderson's "Winter-Set."

He also knew and liked the United States. Irving Thalberg lured him to Hollywood in the 1930s and there he wrote scripts for Lubitch and others. The fruit of this visit was his play about American movie-making—seen through Gallic eyes—"Le Comate," which Jovet produced and acted in Paris.

There was a bitter-sweet irony to his work, but of malice nothing at all. His compassion for human failings is in all his witty comedies.

Tomb of 'Celtic Giant' Unearthed in Italy

CASTELLEONE, Italy, Sept. 5 (AP).—Workers digging the foundations for a stable in this town south of Milan have unearthed the tomb and skeleton which experts said belonged to a "Celtic giant" of 2,000 years ago.

The tomb, with a tiled roof and stone walls and floor, also contained a vessel, two rings, a brooch and a coin. Art expert Carlo Pizzaniglio said the coin looked Celtic. The skeleton was nearly 6 feet, 5 inches long, "really one of a giant who came to Italy across the Alps and died about the time Christ was born," he said.

A team of archaeologists excavating at Hakra, northwest Iraq, has uncovered thousands of coins and gold ornaments dating to the first and second centuries BC.

Ancient Coins Found

BAGHDAD, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A team of archaeologists excavating at Hakra, northwest Iraq, has uncovered thousands of coins and gold ornaments dating to the first and second centuries BC.

Emmys Awarded To Newscasters Reasoner, Moyers

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP).—ABC anchorman Harry Reasoner and former Public Broadcasting Service newscaster Bill Moyers each have received Emmy awards as the year's "outstanding television news broadcaster."

In ceremonies held here last night by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, a total of 39 Emmys were awarded in 25 categories of TV news, documentary, religious and children's programs.

OBS took home seven Emmys—three in the category of "outstanding achievement within regularly scheduled news programs"—while the PBS won five, two of them in the regularly scheduled "magazine-type programs" category. NBC won two Emmys and ABC three in the top seven news-awards categories.

MUSIC IN LONDON

'Not Bad for Colonials,' Said One Promenader

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 5 (IHT).—The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by its music director, Zubin Mehta, opened a six-week European tour at the Royal Albert Hall last night, and in so doing became the first American orchestra ever to appear at the Proms.

It was both an amusing and a musically memorable occasion, amusing because of the good-natured rally that went on between the hostess Promenaders and the members of the orchestra before the program got under way and between numbers: musically memorable for an uncommonly brilliant and evocative performance of Charles Ives's "Decoration Day" and a superbly paced and proportioned account of Bruckner's mammoth Symphony No. 8.

The orchestra had obviously been briefed on the noisy trial customs of the Proms, but still there were expressions of bemused disbelief when the Promenaders vociferously assisted the oboe in sounding the A for the final tuning, and set up an impromptu "Happy Birthday," presumably for Bruckner, the 18th anniversary of whose birthday it happened to be.

According to one of the London critics, doubtless situated close to the revelers, the Ives was greeted by an exclamation of "Not bad for colonials!" Everyone heard the three trombones blow

the opening bars of "Rule Britannia" as the orchestra was leaving the stage at the interval. It sounded rehearsed.

Another of the London critics described the opening "Leonore No. 3" as "a Hollywood Bowl performance," and he was probably right. It was brilliantly and emphatically overdone. But thereafter, everything heard confirmed the now often-repeated opinion that in its dozen years under Mehta the Los Angeles Philharmonic has taken its place among the world's great orchestras. This was also the tenor of this morning's notices.

The spacious Royal Albert Hall was a congenial setting for this orchestra, and the Ives and Bruckner works ideal for the leisurely enjoyment of the sumptuous strings, of the woodwinds (with three female co-principals), at once subtle and precise, and of the admirably blended brass. Only a great orchestra and a conductor as spiritually and intellectually identified with Bruckner as Mehta can make the 25 minutes of that adagio seem like 10—or maybe 15.

The rest of the Los Angeles Philharmonic's tour includes concerts in Lucerne, Sept. 8; Montreux, Switzerland, Sept. 7; Stre-

sa, Italy, Sept. 8; Brussels, Sept. 10; Louvain, Belgium, Sept. 11; Ghent, Belgium, Sept. 12 and 13; Berlin, Sept. 15 and 16; Hamburg, Sept. 17; Bonn, Sept. 18 and 19; Frankfurt, Sept. 20 and 21; Venice, Sept. 22 and 23; Milan, Sept. 25, 26 and 27; Vienna, Sept. 29 and 30; Linz, Austria, Oct. 1; Bern, Oct. 3; Zurich, Oct. 4; Basel, Oct. 5; Geneva, Oct. 6 and London, Oct. 7. Among the works in the tour repertory are also Ives's Symphony No. 1, Beethoven's Symphonies 7 and 8, Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben," Mahler's Rückert Lieder (with Jesse Norman as soloist) and works by Webern and Schoenberg.

HARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Ethel Merman is dining the Palladium from 8 through 21. This in Jones Quartet is appearing at the Ronnie Scott's, 0 will shortly be leaving for extensive tour of Australia, United States and Germany.

ARIS—Among the many artists appearing at La Fête de l'Humanité in the northern suburb of La Courneuve on Sept. 6 and 7 will be Juliette Greco, Lenny Ruedero, Claude Nougaro, the ah Howard Quartet, The nks, Unicorn, the New Blue as Connection and choreographer Elmor Coleman and her oenix Dance Company of jazz. rome van Jones will be playing at the Bilboquet until Sept.

FRANKFURT—Frank Zeppa and The Mother of Invention II be at the Jahrhunderthalle, Sept. 8.

MUNICH—French pianist Michel Sarbady is playing at the octacle Club through Sept. 18.

AMSTERDAM—The pop group

Jabbath-Eve Movies

Protested in Israel

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (UPI).—More and more movie theaters have been opening here on Friday nights, the eve of the Jewish Sabbath when all entertainment is strictly forbidden by religious authorities.

Although the Friday-night shows are not advertised, orthodox groups have complained to local officials and Mayor Shimon Ahut yesterday promised to look into the matter.

COURTIAL, Belgium

The Golden Gate Quartet is scheduled for a concert on Sept. 7.

VASSA, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Finnish tour, will be at the Hotel Rantapoli from Sept. 9 through 14.

BRUSSELS—Saxophonist Chris

Shankar Plans Europe Tour For Charity

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Ravi Shankar, the Indian star player, yesterday announced plans for a five-nation charity concert tour in Europe sponsored by former Beatle George Harrison.

Mr. Shankar said he would bring 15 Indian musicians to Europe for concerts in Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium and Denmark.

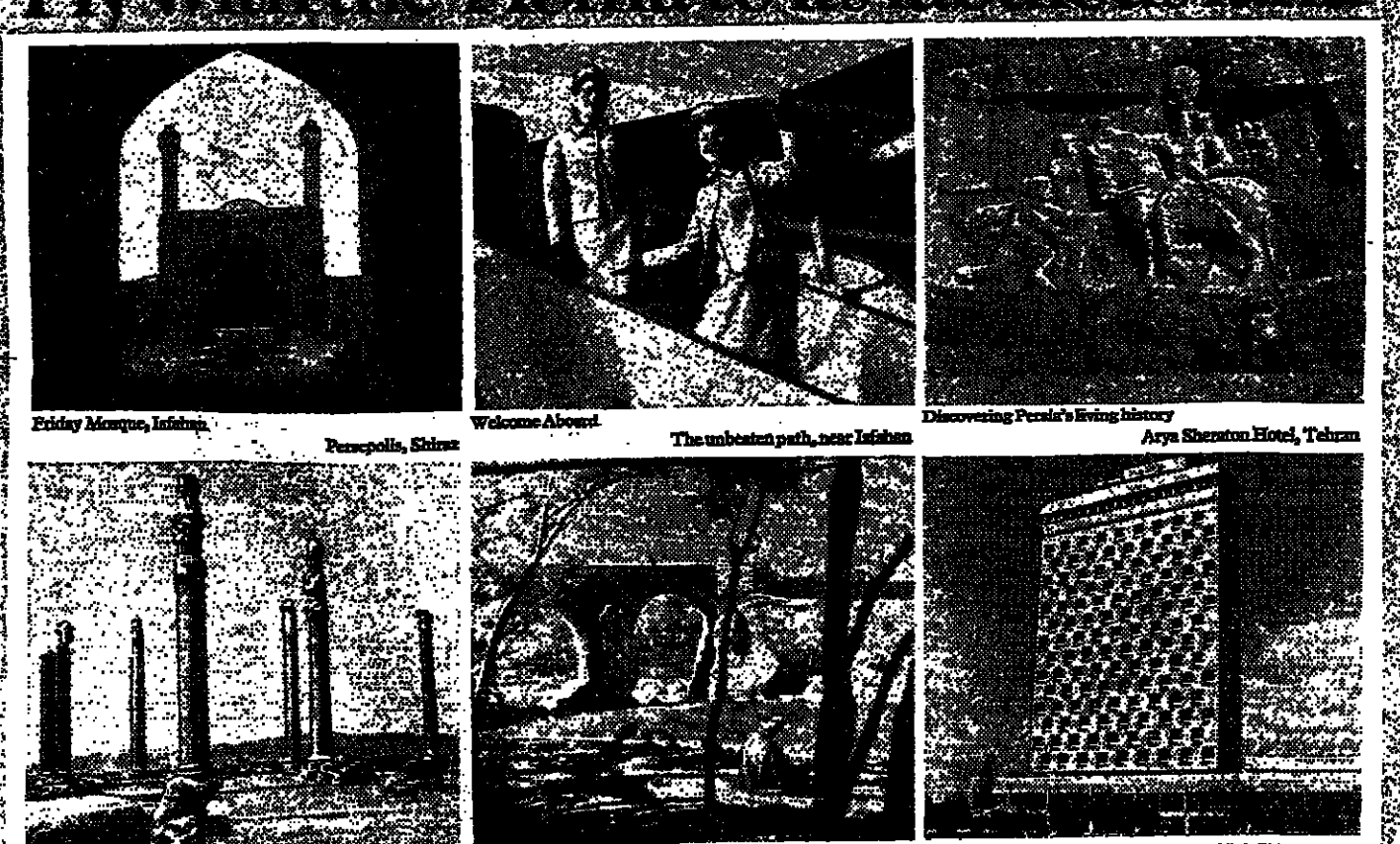
The tour is sponsored by the Material World Charitable Foundation, an organization created by Mr. Harrison last year to support established charities.

"In the festival I play the part of composer, leader, performer and conductor alternately," Mr. Shankar said. Mr. Harrison said, "I hope this music festival may help a little to nurture the wealth of the West."

The musicians will play in London on Sept. 23, Paris, Sept. 27, Frankfurt, Sept. 29, Munich, Sept. 30, Brussels, Oct. 2 and Copenhagen Oct. 5.



Fly with the Homa to its fabulous land



Iran Air's Homa offers many rewards. So does Iran. Soon it will be dusk. Colossal pillars cast long deep-purple shadows across the ruins of a once great city. The vestiges of ancient palaces, towers and massive assembly halls loom in the dying light. This is Persepolis, a city which Darius the Great founded and made the centre of an all-powerful nation.

And it is here, so legend has it, that the fabulous 'Homa' bird appeared in the skies. This bird is said to have inspired Cyrus the Great to found the Persian Empire (now Iran). Though Persepolis has receded imperiously into history, the bird flies on.

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You can book now on TWA's new Advance Purchase Excursion fare, APEX. It is available from November 1st, subject to Government approval, on TWA's regular scheduled Ambassador Service flights in Economy Class, including 747's.

Your confirmed round trip reservations and ticket purchase must be completed at least 2 months before the date you want to leave for America. However, as an introduction to TWA's APEX fare, you can book anytime this month for November—e.g., you can book as late as September 30th for a November 1st departure.

This new fare is for a minimum stay of 22 days in America. The maximum stay is 45 days.

All you do is to pay for and pick up your round trip ticket no more than 7 days after your reservations are confirmed, but at least 2 months before departure.

Once your ticket has been issued, any change in routing, flight, or departure date will be subject to a 25% cancellation fee. An additional fare collection will also be made if your trip has already begun.

Sorry, no stop-overs permitted en route.

Seats on all APEX flights are limited. To guarantee yourself a seat, book as far ahead as you can.

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These may seem like a lot of requirements, but look at how much you can save. Savings similar to those shown below are also available to other TWA cities in America, and from other points in Europe.

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Rome	Lit 238,400	YOU SAVE	Lir 248,800

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السؤال الأول

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

Earnings Increase 277% in First Half

N. Sept. 5 (AP-DJ).—Nearly quadrupled at the first g 277 per cent to \$393.6 on \$104.5 million in the first half of the year.

BP declared an interim dividend of 5.86 pence a share, up from 4.17 pence.

Commenting on the sharp increase in its sales proceeds, BP said these represent basically the recovery of substantially increased costs, including overseas taxation in production areas. More than \$13 billion has resulted from the massive increases in the cost of crude oil imposed by oil-producing countries.

In several areas, it said, product prices are not yet adequately reflecting all the costs incurred.

ICI Earnings Soar
In another report today Imperial Chemical Industries said its net profit in the first half soared 61 per cent to \$187 million from \$85 million in the 1973 first half.

Sales rose to \$1.44 billion from \$1.02 billion, the company reported. It declared an interim dividend of 9.0375 pence, up from 7.2 pence.

In the second quarter net income rose to \$70 million from \$46 million a year earlier.

ICI's second-quarter and first-half results were record highs. The company made no prediction on results for the full year.

It said that in the second quarter, as in the first, about two-thirds of profit arose from business overseas, including exports from Britain.

The company said that most of the 41 per cent rise in first-half sales came from overseas.

All major plants throughout the world continued to operate "at high levels of output and efficiency," while in Britain increased raw material costs were offset by increases in ICI's selling prices.

However, profit margins are still higher in foreign markets than in Britain because prices are higher than those allowed in Britain.

ICI said that if adjustments were made for inflation, first-half pretax profit of \$254 million "would be some 250 million less."

Albright & Wilson Net Up
LONDON, Sept. 5 (REUTERS).—Albright & Wilson Ltd., one of Britain's leading chemical manufacturers, today announced net profit rose to \$7.7 million in the first half from \$2.9 million a year earlier.

The company declared an interim dividend of 2.5 pence gross compared with the 1973 interim of 0.714 pence gross and a total dividend last year of 3.25 pence gross.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dow Chemical to Sue Glenmede

Dow Chemical says it plans to sue Glenmede Trust to force it to keep its agreement to sell the controlling share of General Crude to the chemical company for some \$400 million. Glenmede is the trustee of the Glenmede Trust which owns 63 per cent of General Crude. International Paper and Dow have been competing for control of General Crude and Glenmede last month agreed to sell the shares to Dow. A day later, International Paper raised its offer price over the Dow bid and now Glenmede says that its lawyers have advised it that it is entitled to withdraw from the agreement with Dow and accept the International Paper offer. Dow had agreed to pay \$45 a share for the common stock and \$180.528 for each preferred share. International Paper is offering \$50 per common stock and \$300 for each preferred share.

Natomas, Aquitaine Vie for Thermal

Natomas, the California-based oil and gas company, has agreed in principle to a tax-free acquisition of Thermal Power Co. for about \$225 million in stock. However, Aquitaine of Canada, plans to make a cash tender offer for all of Thermal's outstanding shares at \$13 each. Thermal was quoted at \$7 a share, bid, in over-the-counter trading Wednesday, when the offer was made. In the Natomas offer, Thermal shareholders would receive one Natomas share for every four Thermal shares. Thermal's directors unanimously approved the exchange ratio. However, the acquisition is subject to final approval by Thermal's directors and shareholders. Aquitaine says its offer would be subject to the tender of at least \$48,000 shares, or about 51 per cent of Thermal's outstanding shares. If the 16.5 million shares were tendered, the transaction would be valued at about \$215 million. Thermal Power is in a joint venture with Union Oil of California.

and Magna Power Co. for the production of geothermal steam. The steam is sold to Pacific Gas & Electric for commercial generation of electricity.

Sony Sees Decline in Profits

Sony expects pretax operating profits for the six months ending Oct. 30 to show a 15.1 per cent decline from the six months ended April 30. Senior managing director Toru Yoshii estimates that profits before tax and special items for the current six months would total between 15.6 billion and 18 billion yen (about \$52.8 million). While giving no estimate of after-tax profits for the current six months, Mr. Yoshii says it also would show a substantial decline from the 9.08 billion yen for the previous six months. Sales in the current six months are expected to rise only 0.6 per cent over sales in the previous six months to 156 billion yen. Mr. Yoshii notes that Sony's labor costs rose 37 per cent this year while material costs were 20 per cent higher. He adds, however, that Sony has not changed its forecast that its consolidated net profit for the year ending Oct. 30 will be about the same as the previous year.

Japanese Delay Thai Project

Mitsubishi Corp. and six other Japanese firms have asked for a three-year postponement in implementing a \$333-million petrochemical project in Thailand. A Mitsubishi spokesman says the group is worried about the profitability of the project due to a sharp rise in construction costs and a steep decline in demand. The group intended to build the petrochemical complex by 1978. The other six firms are Mitsui & Co., Mitsubishi Petrochemical, Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Asahi Glass and Nippon Petrochemicals. Japanese press reports say a similar project in South Korea may also be held up.

After Japan Company Grounds Its TriStars

U.S. Airlines Told to Check Rolls Engines

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 5 (AP-DJ).—Successful incidents of engine trouble on two L-1011 TriStar jets operated by All Nippon Airways, the domestic Japanese carrier, have sparked inspections by major U.S. carriers using the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plane.

All Nippon said it grounded its six TriStars for precautionary inspections after the RE311 engines built by Rolls Royce (1971)

Ltd. developed oil-pressure problems on two jets.

The Federal Aviation Administration has notified its field inspectors to check L-1011s being operated by the four U.S. carriers using the planes—Eastern Airlines, Trans World Airlines, Delta Air Lines and Pacific Southwest Airlines.

But U.S.-operated L-1011s were not grounded by the FAA. An All Nippon spokesman said

a TriStar with 165 passengers made an emergency landing using its tail engine at Tokyo airport yesterday after the oil pressure dropped on the two wing engines.

On Tuesday, another TriStar, carrying 306 passengers, had similar problems and landed using its tail engine.

According to FAA and Rolls Royce spokesmen, the problems stemmed from cracks in the engine. There have been 10 other incidents of cracks in RE311 engines in the past two years, the FAA spokesman said.

"The cracks, previous to this, were minor, exterior cracks," he said. "These cracks were internal and crossed oil lines, causing considerable oil leakage. The oil pressure dropped, and the power had to be pulled back to a light idle."

In London, Rolls Royce said that it has sent a three-man team of technicians to Japan to investigate the engine fault.

Flight Resumption
TOKYO, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—All Nippon Airways said today it hopes to resume flights of the TriStars in a week by substituting engines of a new type.

The company said resumption of operations will be subject to a thorough check by the technical team from Rolls Royce and Japanese government experts.

Petrodollars Said to Be Going to U.S.

But Fed Official Says
The Inflow Is Slight

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ).—Oil money from the Middle East is beginning to flow into U.S. banks, Charles Coombs, a senior vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said yesterday, noting these nations are showing "an awakening interest" in the New York market.

"We can see chunks of \$100 million or so coming in," he said.

Until recently, the Middle Eastern countries had been putting their surplus oil revenues in the Euro-dollar market. Mr. Coombs did not estimate the size of the inflow into the United States but said it is still "only a fraction, and small fraction, of the total inflow" from member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Economists at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. estimated recently that the inflow of funds from all OPEC countries, which include such large exporters as Venezuela, Nigeria and Indonesia, might have been as much as \$6 billion from the beginning of the year through mid-August.

The OPEC funds are going into bank deposits, marketable government securities and, to some extent, special issues of nonmarketable government agency securities, Morgan said.

Mr. Coombs, who is in charge of foreign exchange operations for the Fed, said that the Fed sold the equivalent of nearly \$100 million of deutsche marks, Belgian francs and guilders during June and July to prop up the value of the dollar.

The sales were made during temporary spurts of weakness in the dollar when its value overall was showing strength. As a result, the Fed repaid \$317 million of debt to the Bundesbank during the three months ended July 31. In early June, the U.S. "swap debt" to the West German central bank was at a peak of \$381.7 million.

Mr. Coombs said recovery of the dollar after mid-May was based on improving trends in the U.S. balance-of-payments position, higher interest rates in New York that tended to attract funds from abroad and the flow of funds into the United States for investment by oil-producing countries.

Most of the June-July intervention in the foreign exchange market—the equivalent of about \$32.6 million—was in deutsche marks. Of the rest, the equivalent of \$4.4 million was in Belgian francs and \$2.3 million in guilders.

During February, March and April, intervention totaled the equivalent of \$427 million in DM, Belgian francs and French francs.

Big Board Prices Soar On Interest Rate Hopes

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (REUTERS).—Prices rebounded on the New York Stock Exchange today on what many analysts described as a "glimmer of hope" that interest rates may start coming down before too long.

The optimism actually was triggered after the market closed yesterday, when the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said it was "not ruling out" a possible increase in capital spending this year.

Despite inflation and higher interest rates, the government reported today that businessmen are holding to their plans for a sizable increase in capital spending this year.

The Commerce Department said its latest survey, conducted in late July and early August, shows business plans to increase spending on new plants and equipment by 12.5 per cent. The figure was up slightly from the 12.2 per cent projected in the previous survey.

The planned increase comes on the heels of last year's 12.8 per cent increase, which was the largest since 1966.

This year's projected spending of \$112.3 billion would be a record.

"It reflects confidence in our economy, and also, over the longer term, will contribute to reducing inflation through increasing production in this country," said Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent.

The figures showed that actual spending from April through June amounted to \$100.6 billion when projected at an annual rate \$800 million above earlier projections.

Capital spending in the June quarter increased 3.8 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$111.40 billion from \$107.27 billion in the first period when outlays had increased 3.4 per cent.

The latest survey shows businesses are planning a less dramatic 1.4 percent spending rise in the current quarter to an adjusted annual rate of \$113 billion, with a 2.8 per cent rise in the fourth quarter to a rate of \$116.16 billion. The second-half increases slated are virtually unchanged from those projected in a May survey.

The survey does not indicate how much effect soaring prices have had on firms' spending plans. However, it is likely that this year's added dollars have bought little new plant capacity but must mainly pay for price increases on machinery and construction.

serve Board announced a cut to 5 per cent from 6 per cent in bank reserve requirements on certain large denominations of certificates of deposit.

Essentially, the Fed's action will make available more bank money for lending purposes.

Analysts said it also provides a psychological lift for Wall Street, which has been plagued by high interest rates and tight credit conditions most of the year.

However, the Fed move does not necessarily mean that interest rates will be coming down much soon because "any easing effect will be very slight and entirely incidental," a Fed official said.

By reducing the reserve rate only on the longer-maturing large-denomination CDs, the Fed seems to be indicating that interest rates will not be declining sharply anytime soon.

The Fed action also can be taken as a mild warning to banks to curb borrowing of short-term funds and to lengthen out their portfolios.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 23.76 points to 670.76, while volume fell to 14.21 million shares from yesterday's 16.93 million.

Ford Motor, strongest of the automotive issues, gained 1 3/4 to 40. It reported more than a 7 per cent increase in late August car sales.

General Motors and Chrysler added fractions, although they reported lower car sales for the same period.

Exxon picked up 2 to 64 3/8 in the oil, with Standard of Ohio ahead 4 1/4 to 49, and high-priced Superior Oil 5 to 150.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.93 to 68.31.

The most active issue was SynTex, closing at 37 3/4, up 2 1/2, on volume of 66,300 shares.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index rose 1.47 to 60.73.

In Chicago, corn swung over an 11 cent range before closing 1 1/2 to 10 cents a bushel (the limit) up, sorghums ranged over 26 cents but finished mostly 4 to 11 cents higher, with wheat closing mixed, up 8 cents to down 4 cents a bushel.

In New York, silver closed 14 to 13 cents higher after being off about 7 cents while copper was 2 to 1 cent down at the close.

Eurodollar Borrowings
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$390 million to \$3,297 billion in the week ended Aug. 28, the Federal Reserve reported today. This was \$495 million more than the level of Eurodollar borrowing in the week of Aug. 29, 1973.

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Hampstead Co. Ltd. A51135 A57245
DEALING EVERY MONDAY
PRICES ON AUGUST 28, 1974
Monitor Co. Ltd. A5477 A5748
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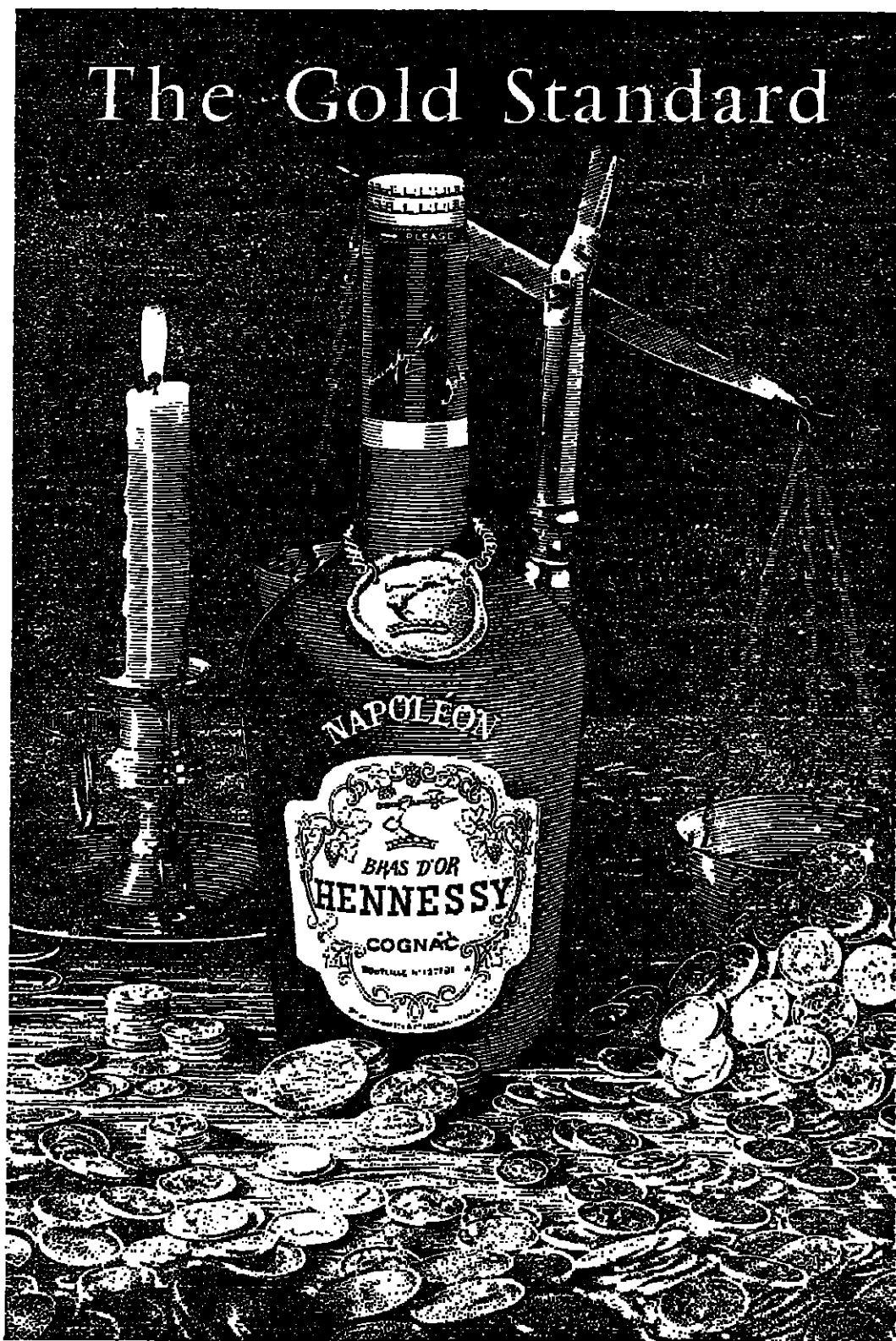
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September 6, 1974



Observer

The Livin' Ain't Easy

By Russell Baker

REPORT on an American summer: We went to a house on an island and took two cats and were presently joined by guests with three cats, and soon afterwards by flies in the early morning. Mosquitoes fed upon us in early July, and later, Japanese beetles came and ate the roses. We moved through golden days and foggy nights of voracious feeding. A spider by the kitchen door ate the flies, worms ate the tomatoes, carpenter ants ate the house and local merchants ate the vacation budget.



Baker

We ate watermelon and hushpuppy and would have eaten lobster, too, but were driven from the lobster market by three-fingered owners of big pleasure boats whose powerful checkbooks drove the price to \$35 a pound. Nights, when the roar of slugs gorging on the petunia beds was more than we could bear, we would walk to the marina where the big pleasure-boats eaters anchored, and we would watch them sit on their open decks looking at television in their Italian pants and drinking beer, and listen to them digesting the lobsters.

Afterwards, we would go home and feed the mosquitoes and eat potato chips. Some days, we went to the beach and ate corn-on-the-cob sandwiches, but we did not go into the ocean because we had all just read a novel called "Jaws" about a shark capable of eating whole bathers in a single bite, and we did not want to leave our mosquitoes bereft.

We gave up the beach in late July because the motor traffic on it was becoming surly. People who looked as if they had not eaten for an hour would speed to the beach with great hammers of vehicles and gun their vehicles over the sand to sharpen their appetites.

Their machines, devouring gasoline in the heavy sand—like hogs going at the slope—became menacingly proprietary about the beach. We felt out of place there and unwanted, like sunbathers in

the truck lane of the New Jersey Turnpike, and we gave it up and stayed home for a while and turned on the television and ate peaches.

One night, just at bedtime, we saw David Suskind interview Dick Cavett, and when we woke up next morning we saw Norman Mailer talking about political power, so we switched to radio and heard a New York policeman tell a newsman he had "witnessed numerous examples of nude sunbathing" at a New York beach. We ate pancakes and bacon and watched a cat eat cantaloupe rind and debated what the world was coming to if cops were witnessing numerous examples of nude sunbathing instead of seeing a lot of people naked.

The usual summer had time set in about then. The car windshield cracked one day and had to be replaced, and then one of the guests broke his jaw and couldn't eat anything solid, and one of the cats had to go to the hospital for matted fur and have his hair combed at a cost of \$8, and the local whiskey store raised the price of cheap wine 50 cents a half-gallon, and then the starter on the car went bad and had to be replaced.

It looked as though the eating was going to be slim for a while, particularly after the fish quit biting. Each day, browned New York white-collar men who had been the scourge of the deep in early summer would return from the sea fishless and despondent, and we would all sit in foggy rooms and listen to them reminisce about great catches they had made in better times.

Watching the summer end was saddening. The shadows lengthened. The raspberries ceased to produce. The lilacs died and turned brown. The car repairs were completed and the remaining tomatoes looked as if they were thinking of turning pink before November.

We took the car ferry to continental America, ate Norwegian cheese on Portuguese bread, and we drove through Rhode Island, drank apple juice on the Cross Bronx Expressway, fed on chicken croquettes in Delaware and at home dreamt of next summer, and we would be even better.

Mary Blume

The French policeman's lot is not a happy one and it is not surprising that they are an exceptionally sensitive group of men.

Sensitive, Unloved Paris Cops

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—Despite changes in their uniforms and attempts to improve their manners, Paris cops are sadly unloved. It's not really their fault, as a former director of the Sûreté pointed out some years back in a book called "La Police en France." The problem is that people aren't sufficiently rational to realize that if they are innocent they have nothing to fear. As a result, the mere mention of the word police makes the French recoil.

Another contributor to the same volume suggested that the problem is semantic: from its Greek root, the word police should connote protection rather than persecution. But the public doesn't know Greek. In another article called "The Un-Looved Policeman," the well-known Georges Delmout reflected sadly on the circumstance that the company of cops is avoided rather than sought out.

So the French policeman's lot is not a happy one and it is not surprising that they are an exceptionally sensitive group of men. In fact, just refer to one of them as a *flic* (cop) and you are likely to face a fine of from 200 to 400 francs.

Judging from recent jurisprudence as published in Paris, the police must be handled with kid gloves. Even a backhanded compliment can get them riled up: "I thought this generation of policemen was much more intelligent than its predecessors," a lady driver remarked to an agent who had stopped her. The fine was 400 francs.

Cliché Threats

Even the cliché threat, "You'll hear from me" can act as a red rag to a bull. The driver got a 150-franc fine. The man who used another cliché, "I've got friends in the ministry and I can get you fired," might have got away with it, but unfortunately he added, "If you don't leave me alone at once I shall give you a kick." This addition cost the loudmouth 300 francs and a suspended sentence of five days in jail.

Sometimes a policeman's nerves get the better of him. An invalid in the subway who called a policeman lazy for not helping an old lady find a seat was slapped

with a 500-franc fine. The jockey who badly threatened to cut off a policeman's mustache got five days in jail and a 500-franc fine.

Flattery will get you nowhere. The male driver who told a cop he was cute got a 300-franc fine. And no policeman has taken more umbrage than the one who was told by a lady driver of intellectual bent, "You are nothing but a metaphysical personage." Fine: 200 francs.

Manhandling a cop is not advisable. The man who yanked off a cop's kepi and trod on it had to pay for his fun with 500 francs and a suspended sentence of 30 days. Another man who pulled a kepi down over the cop's eyes, temporarily damaging both his vigilance and his dignity, got 12 days in jail and a 500-franc fine.

Flexed Arm

A man who flexed his arm rudely in front of a policeman was fined 150 francs, and the quick-witted professor who was caught sticking out his tongue at a cop got off narrowly when he explained to the judge that his tongue had indeed been protruding in a direction the *agent* might have taken personally, but in fact the professor was just amusing himself by imitating his dog who was seated in the car beside him, tongue hanging out. One does get bored in a traffic jam. Verdict: 15 days, suspended.

The new French government, says Minister of the Interior Michel Fontana, who is in charge of the police, has new ideas to make them more popular. But not too popular: Fear, the minister told the weekly magazine *Le Point*, is the mother of wisdom, something the public should understand.

Still, the minister continued, there is some room for improvement in policemen's manners and he promises, for example, that rookie cops will henceforth familiarize themselves with the constitutional rights of the citizenry and that they will be trained to look on their fellow citizens as for the most part decent folk who have the right to courteous, correct treatment and aid. Even the young should be well treated, Mr. Fontana says.



Associated Press

suggests: Take the example of a young man who has been stopped because of some slight irregularity in his bicycle. This will be his first contact with the state, and it will mark him for life.

The police, it is further promised, will get a veritable education in civics and psychology, and perhaps in the hands of so powerful a minister their image will finally change.

A sign of the new times may be the ill-visited and rarely opened police museum in Paris. This fall the museum will appear in new quarters. From its grim address on the famous Quai des Orfèvres it will move to the Rue Basses des Carmes, the site of a former convent.

PEOPLE: The First Lady Holds a Conference

"I have found it is a very busy life," said Betty Ford. "I'm very happy. Everyone has been so generous and warm." It was the kind of statement First Ladies are expected to make after their first few weeks in the White House. The difference was that Mrs. Ford was seated in the formal study room under a large portrait of Lincoln, facing bright lights, 150 reporters, and photographers, including a good number of the foreign press. No one could remember a First Lady holding a formal press conference; others have favored informal meetings in the living quarters of the East Wing.

Mrs. Ford fielded questions easily, including one on whether she was closer to the pro-abortion stand of Nelson Rockefeller, now Vice-President-designate, or to that of Sen. James Buckley, R-N.Y., an anti-abortion advocate. "Definitely Rockefeller," she replied.

She said that she would campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment for women by state legislatures, adding that her husband had once joked about equal rights for women but now is an advocate of the proposed constitutional amendment.



Betty Ford ... about

Richard Nixon's son-in-law, David Eisenhower, says that the former President's faces "every day" and "very threatening" legal and financial problems as a private citizen. "Right now, they're working on two things: They're trying to make a book decision, and they're fighting a legal battle."

"He's already been subpoenaed," Eisenhower said. "It's clear he has financial trouble." The possibility of a lucrative book looks as one solution to the financial problems.

Eisenhower, married to Nixon's daughter Julie, was speaking at a luncheon interview in Washington three weeks after Nixon resigned as President. He said that Nixon told his family reluctantly of the disclosure that forced him from office, the tapes that showed that he had withheld Watergate evidence.

Recalling Nixon's last days in the White House, Eisenhower said that Nixon told his family about the tapes three days before his public admission. The

family had gathered second-floor White 1 ters to discuss the political ramifications.

Julie Eisenhower, 25, did not feel a prided, bitter or a husband said. "What felt ... wasn't 'n exploding' or 'my vanished,' but she her father ... a mar

Eisenhower, a 25-year-old student, said that wife had viewed Wal different perspectives. "I was far more peg the people involved a day political atmosph students ... J rience was with su rallies, political peopl

"But," he said, "I mean we weren't unport and affection father." Asked if affected their life Eisenhower replied, easily.

—SAMUEL

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PERSONALS

SAIDIE, SAIDIE, beloved lady. All dragons slain. Joy supreme. St. George.

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